

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EDWARD V. RAY, JR.
(CDCR # F73521),

No. C 11-2923 SI (pr)

Plaintiff,

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE.
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS
PROBLEM**

v.

CAESAR BASA; et al.,

Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

Edward V. Ray, Jr., a California inmate currently housed at a prison in Tutwiler, Mississippi, filed this *pro se* prisoner's civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, complaining of acts and omissions that occurred in 2006. The court will require Ray to address the apparent untimeliness of the complaint before considering whether the action should proceed any further.

BACKGROUND

In his complaint signed on June 8, 2011, and stamped "filed" on June 14, 2011, Ray alleged that (1) Oakland police sergeant Caesar Basa took his child into custody on August 27, 2006, without a warrant, (2) Alameda County Department of Children and Family Services caseworker Susan Shaddick conspired with police and violated plaintiff's right to due process when she "furthered the proceedings by the continued seizure of the child," Complaint, p. 3; and (3) Oakland police sergeant George Phillips "made several unfounded and unproven statements"

1 that were used to remove the child, and amounted to libel, slander, defamation of character and
2 a due process violation. Ray further alleged that defendant City of Oakland "had a responsibility
3 to ensure that the officers they employ followed the proper laws in the removal of a child from
4 its home." *Id.* In his prayer for relief, he requested that his parental rights be restored, that the
5 "record" be corrected, that the officers be reprimanded and trained, and that he receive damages.
6 *Id.*

7 This is not Ray's first effort to sue over the proceedings that resulted in him losing
8 custody of his daughter. In *Ray v. Hobbs*, No. C 09-252 SI, Ray sued the Alameda County
9 Social Services Agency, Department of Children and Family Services ("DCFS") and DCSF
10 family maintenance worker Nathan Hobbs, alleging they had made defamatory statements that
11 injured plaintiff's reputation and caused him to lose parental rights, including custody of his
12 daughter and the ability to visit with her. The 2009 case (like this case) was based on the
13 removal of Ray's child on August 27, 2006 and ensuing events. In the 2009 case, this court
14 granted summary judgment in defendants' favor on February 22, 2011, and the United States
15 Court of Appeal for the Ninth Circuit summarily affirmed the judgment on September 12, 2011.

17 DISCUSSION

18 A federal court must engage in a preliminary screening of any case in which a prisoner
19 seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. See
20 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss
21 any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted,
22 or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. See *id.* at §
23 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se* pleadings must be liberally construed. See *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police*
24 *Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

25 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements: (1) that
26 a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that the
27 violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. See *West v. Atkins*, 487
28 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

1 Section 1983 does not contain its own limitations period, so the court looks to the
2 limitations period of the forum state's statute of limitations for personal injury torts. *See Elliott*
3 *v. City of Union City*, 25 F.3d 800, 802 (9th Cir. 1994). California's statute of limitations period
4 for personal injury torts is two years, and the statute of limitations period for § 1983 claims is
5 two years. *See Maldonado v. Harris*, 370 F.3d 945, 954 (9th Cir. 2004); Cal. Civ. Proc. Code
6 § 335.1; *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at 802. A claim accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know
7 of the injury which is the basis of the action. *See TwoRivers v. Lewis*, 174 F.3d 987, 991-92 (9th
8 Cir. 1999); *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at 802. It is federal law, however, that determines when a cause of
9 action accrues and the statute of limitations begins to run in a § 1983 action. *Wallace v. Kato*,
10 549 U.S. 384, 388 (2007); *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at 801-02. Under federal law, a claim generally
11 accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of the
12 action. *See TwoRivers*, 174 F.3d at 991-92; *Elliott*, 25 F.3d at 802. The statute of limitations
13 period generally begins when a plaintiff has knowledge of the "critical facts" of his injury, which
14 are "that he has been hurt and who has inflicted the injury." *United States v. Kubrick*, 444 U.S.
15 111, 122 (1979). Although the statute of limitations is an affirmative defense that normally may
16 not be raised by the court sua sponte, it may be grounds for sua sponte dismissal of an *in forma*
17 *pauperis* complaint where the defense is complete and obvious from the face of the pleadings
18 or the court's own records. *See Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228-30 (9th Cir. 1984).
19 That is the situation here: the defense appears complete and obvious from the face of the
20 complaint because this action was filed more than four years after the acts and omissions alleged
21 in the complaint occurred.

22 Incarceration of the plaintiff is a disability that may toll the statute for a maximum of two
23 years, but only for a plaintiff who is in prison "for a term less than for life." *See Cal. Civ. Proc.*
24 *Code § 352.1*. If he was not released from custody during pretrial proceedings, Ray most likely
25 would receive tolling for the disability of imprisonment because he is now in prison serving a
26 prison term of less than life. *See Ray v. Cate*, Case No. C 10-1582 SI, petition for writ of habeas
27 corpus, p. 2.

28 The limitations period may be subject to equitable tolling. Under California law,

1 equitable tolling "reliev[es] plaintiff from the bar of a limitations statute when, possessing
2 several legal remedies he, reasonably and in good faith, pursues one designed to lessen the extent
3 of his injuries or damage." *Cervantes v. City of San Diego*, 5 F.3d 1273, 1275 (9th Cir. 1993)
4 (quoting *Addison v. California*, 21 Cal. 3d 313, 317 (1978)). Thus, in an appropriate case, the
5 statute of limitations might be tolled for time spent pursuing a remedy in another forum before
6 filing the claim in federal court.


7 The claims appear on the face of the complaint to be time-barred because the acts and
8 omissions giving rise to the claims took place on or about August 27, 2006, more than four
9 years before this action was filed in June 2011. Ray will be required to file a response to this
10 order, showing cause why the action should not be dismissed as time-barred. Of course, Ray is
11 not limited to arguing only equitable tolling – he may submit any argument he has to show that
12 the statute of limitations does not bar this action.

13 14 CONCLUSION

15 The complaint appears to be time-barred. Ray must file a written response showing cause
16 why this action should not be dismissed as barred by the statute of limitations. Ray's response
17 must be filed no later than **November 18, 2011**. Failure to file the response by the deadline will
18 result in the dismissal of this action.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: October 12, 2011

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23 SUSAN ILLSTON
24 United States District Judge
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